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and success of Pope Nicholas I is overestimated, if indeed it existed at all (p. 299); there seems to have been no "Duchy of France" in the tenth century (pp. 339, 349); the absolute dependence of the daughter houses on the monastery of Cluny was a relatively late development in the constitution of that Congregation (p. 361); the whole conception of criminal jurisprudence among the Franks, and the king's relation to it, is distorted and in some respects quite wrong.

On the other hand the book closes with a short but most excellent popular account of the beginnings of feudalism, and it is refreshing to find an English writer who speaks of "Carolingians" instead of using the perverted form "Carlovingians."

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GEORGE, W. R., and STOWE, LYMAN B. *Citizens Made and Remade.* Pp. vi, 264. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912.

Trial and success in making the bad good is the record of achievement voiced in this little volume. Daddy George, as he is affectionately called, has given us a true picture of the evolution of his work in founding and developing the George Junior Republic, and told how he had forced in upon him by his personal work with the boys the need of developing the principles of self-government and reform through labor. The charm of the book lies in the humaneness of its interpretation, with the naïve blunders which resulted in a discovery of democracy. The curative power of labor likewise finds its justification as a perfectly natural growth in the little social community, though its introduction there came not as a result of reasoning but through pique at the impositions resulting from boyish greed. The soundness of the argument for self-expression and the development of democracy loses nothing of its charm because of its failure to prove its inheritance from some Greek or Hertzian philosopher, while the illustrations of its application by others in public schools, amid the steppes of Siberia and on the islands of the Pacific, prove both the universality of the doctrine and the suggestiveness of the experiment at Freeville, N. Y. The experience of Mr. George, interpreted and embellished by the grandson of a great liberator, should find a broad and interested public.

Mr. George has added to his book of fact—an interesting fact it is—a scheme of theory supposedly based upon his former experience, though nowhere does Mr. Stowe uphold this contention, and it is interesting to note that it is only Mr. George who has guaranteed to stake his reputation on its outcome. The scheme proposed for the reform of all criminals is a chain of walled camps, the criminal being dropped from one to the other as he commits crime against each camp community. The theory of the Nth power is lightly touched on, while the final camp is not definitely located, but this is not serious, for by the time the plan is discussed as an experiment to grow out of the Junior Republic, the serial idea of camps has been entirely forgotten, and we have left the really valuable suggestion of the development of the Junior Republic idea of self-expression and labor into the so-called honor system and productive education ideal which is to-day reforming our penal institutions.

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